

PARIS

The Happy Voyager

President de Gaulle is maintaining a busy schedule for exchanging visits of state. Already this year he has entertained, or probably will entertain, the Italian president, Togo president, Laotian premier, U Thant, the King of Cambodia, the Kings of Denmark and Jordan; he has visited, or will visit, Mexico, the French Antilles, eastern and southeastern France, and—come autumn—Argentina, Brazil and Peru. The French CIA-equivalent (SDEC)

Abroad

is trying to cut São Paulo out of the Brazilian tour: a number of former OAS activists, as well as Georges Bidault, are living there.

NEW DELHI

Gloves Coming Off

Public criticism of Nehru and his policies has been getting rougher and more revealing during the past year. In the debate in the Lok Sabha (parliament) over a government bill authorizing a "Public Trustee" to take control of private trusts more or less at will, M. R. Masani, Secretary of the opposition Swatantra Party, declared: "Talk goes on of aggregation of power, and concentration of power. Yes, there is concentration of power, but in the hands of these people opposite [i.e., the leaders of the government]. . . . Whenever economic and political power gets concentrated in the hands of two or three people on those front benches, then liberty is in danger. I know that the Congress Party does not want liberty to go. But there is a handful of loud-mouthed fellow-travelers who have successfully infiltrated into the Congress Party and, led by Mr. Nehru, Mr. Krishna Menon and Mr. Malaviya [the Finance Minister], they are subverting the freedom of the Congress Party. I want to ask them how long they will stand for this bullying."

TOKYO

Boom in the East

Although the stock market has failed to recover from its collapse three years ago, the Japanese economy again led the world in growth rate during the final quarter of 1963: production up 18% over 1962; autos, 50%; imports, 40%. The Common Market nations continued strong but not spectacular, with Germany (4% rise over 1962) currently lagging behind Italy, France, and even England. For the first time in some years, the U.S. production increase was close to the Common Market average. Whether CIA or Moscow figures are accepted, Soviet growth was probably behind that of the advanced Free World nations.

LOYOLA

Turn to the Masses?

Although the Jesuits have been repeatedly subject to every form of condemnation and persecution for 424 years, the spiritual and organizational scheme instituted by the Order's founder—what many historians describe as re-

ligious Bolshevism—has proved so effective that the Order is today larger and probably stronger than ever. There are now 36,000 Jesuits, up 4,000 in the past decade. The fastest increase has been in the United States, up a thousand (to 8,400). Only in France has there been a sizeable drop (from 3,200 to 2,300). In the Free World, only Switzerland remains of the many nations that excluded Jesuits at one time or another. Traditionally the Jesuits have concentrated their indoctrination and missionary efforts on the elite or potential elite, on the strategic principle that influencing a stratified society can be most effectively done from the top down. (The home shrine of this austere army is the preferred scene of the most fashionable weddings in the Basque country.) But in the past period, as if anticipating the shift in Church policy introduced by Pope John, the Order's activities in many countries give evidence of a deliberate "turn toward the masses" that would have startled St. Ignatius, and a "democratization" of social doctrine displayed in New York's *America* as in Madrid's *Mundo Social*. Some be-



Punch

Ben Roth Agency

"Oh, the usual form—London School of Economics, Harvard Law School, Moscow University, Peking, Havana. And you?"

lieve that this Jesuit turn, though in accord with the Church's general welfarist and ecumenicist shift, is also in part a defensive response to the developing role of Opus Dei, the semi-secret order of lay Catholics—not unlike the Jesuit order in idea and methods—that in some countries has usurped the Jesuit role among the elite.

RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA

No Fun on the Desert

Western travelers come to feel that it is not so much the archaic political and economic structure of this country as its fiercely enforced puritanic rules of personal conduct that will finally bring the fall of the traditional regime. The royal house, like most of the population, belongs to the uncompromising Wahhabi sect of Moslems. The Wahhabi code totally prohibits alcoholic drinks; even foreign diplomats cannot legally possess liquor. The women live in strict purdah. No women, not even foreigners, may drive a car. There is zero freedom of religion: no non-Moslem institution, priest, minister or rabbi can legally enter the country. In the streets special police enforce observance of the muezzins' calls to prayer. No public movie theaters are permitted because of Islam's law against representation of the human form.

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